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**Unit 7: Circles**

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| **Chords and Central Angles**  If two chords in a circle are congruent, then  they determine two central angles that are | **Chords and Arcs**  If two chords in a circle are congruent, then  their intercepted arcs are congruent. | | **Perpendicular to a Chord**  The perpendicular from the center of a circle  to a chord is the bisector of the chord. |
| **Chords and Distance to Center**  Two congruent chords in a circle are equidistant from the center of  the circle. | | **Perpendicular Bisector of a Chord**  The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the center of  the circle. | |

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| **Inscribed Angle**  The measure of an angle inscribed in a circle  is half the measure of its intercepted arc. | **Inscribed Angles Intercepting Arcs**  Inscribed angles that intercept the same arc  are congruent. | | **Angles Inscribed in a Semicircle**  Angles inscribed in a semicircle are right  angles. |
| **Inscribed Quadrilateral**  The opposite angles of an inscribed quadrilateral are supplementary. | | **Parallel Lines Intercepted Arcs**  Parallel lines create congruent arcs on a circle. | |
| **Central Angles**  The measure of a central angle in a circle is equal to the measure of  its intercepted arc. | | **Equation of a Circle** | |